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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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HICKMAN PALERMO TRUONG & BECKER, LLP  
1600 WILLOW STREET  
SAN JOSE, CA 95125

EXAMINER

HAVAN, THU THAO

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2672

DATE MAILED: 09/25/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/997,759

Applicant(s)

MARQUES, JANET

Examiner

Thu-Thao Havan

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 November 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Drawings*

This application has been filed with informal drawings which are acceptable for examination purposes only. Formal drawings will be required when the application is allowed.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims **1-36** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Byrd et al. (US patent no. 6,317,760) in view of Takasaki et al. (US patent no. 5,530,947).

Re claim **1**, Byrd teaches an application-independent system for dynamically generating low-complexity graphics embedded as Web content using a tag-delimited script (col. 2, lines 22-32; figs. 2a-2b and 5), comprising a graphics object class defining a logical canvas and comprising a vector of row objects which each contain a set of cell objects each defining display attributes for a uniform rectangular region (col. 6, line 41 to col. 7, line 3), a set of methods, each encapsulated in the graphics object class and drawing a shape onto the logical canvas by sequentially parsing through each row object in the vector and through each cell object contained therein to consistently structure the logical canvas (col. 5, lines 35-61), and a rendering engine that converts

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that logical canvas into a table encoded in a tag-delimited script by converting in order each row object into a row within the table, and each cell object into a cell within each row (col. 3, line 63 to col. 5, line 12). In other words, Byrd teaches object which contains a sequence of commands to be executed in a particular order. PARAM Tag statements define four variables Line0001, Line0002, Line0003, and Line0004 whose values correspond respectively to the four vector graphics commands of SetLineStyle, SetFillStyle(1), SetFillColor, and Rect. For convenience, the variables are named using the prefix of "Line" with a suffix of a four digit number beginning with "0001". The name of the first variable accessed is Line0001, with subsequent accesses to the series of Line0002, Line0003, etc. until a given variable is not defined (i.e., a NULL value is returned). Thus, the commands defined using PARAM Tag statements are to be executed by the Web control in the following order: SetLineStyle, SetFillStyle, SetFillColor, and Rect. In figure 2b, the PARAM Tag statements are listed and defined in the same order in which they are to be executed. This makes it easier for the Web page programmer and human readers to perceive the execution order of the statements. However, because the naming of the variables defines the sequence of processing of the commands stored as the variable values, the ordering of the PARAM Tag statements is inconsequential to the order to which they are retrieved and executed by the Web page control. Furthermore, in figure 5, the definition of an object and PARAM Tag statements by presenting a structured graphics control. The structured graphics control executes graphics methods stored as values in PARAM Tag statements. A subset of the possible graphics methods is listed in figure 5.

However, Byrd *fails* to explicitly teach as claimed object library. But Takasaki teaches object library (col. 3, line 35 to col. 4, line 52; fig. 1). He teaches a graphics processing system has an image memory for storing data of an image, a data memory for storing data of a vector graphic, a display unit for displaying the data of the image and the data of the vector graphic, an input device for providing an instruction to edit the vector graphic and the image, and a library in which a command having a function for processing including an operation of the vector graphic and a command having a function for processing including an operation of the image are registered; in which the data of the image and the data of the vector graphic are displayed in a superimposed way, operated, and edited, and wherein a series of the processing for operating and editing the data of the vector graphic and the data of the image is performed through the command of the library. Therefore, having the combined teaching of Byrd and Takasaki as a whole, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to have the object library of Takasaki as claimed. Doing so would enable the data of the image is performed through the command of the library (Takasaki: col. 3, line 35 to col. 4, line 52; fig. 1).

Re claims **2, 10, 24-26, and 29-30**, Byrd teaches a routine resolving overlap between at least one of a plurality of adjacent row objects and a plurality of adjacent cell objects (col. 2, lines 54-65). Byrd teaches a table which includes cell object and row objects.

Re claims **3-4, 11-12, and 33-35**, Takasaki teaches routine splits overlapping cell objects into a plurality of non-overlapping cell objects (col. 2, lines 5-46). Takasaki

teaches overlapping by disclosing the superimposing process. He teaches the image disposed so as to display the data of the image and the data of the vector graphic in a superimposed manner, operate them, and edit them, which is characterized by a library in which a command having the processing function for each of the operations of the vector drawing and the images, wherein the processing function for the operation of the image is registered, wherein a series of the operations and the editing of the data of the vector graphic and the data of the image is implemented through each of the commands of the library. Further, the graphics processing system of the present invention is characterized by a high-level language interface library capable of operating and editing both of the data of the vector graphic and the data of the image, thereby capable of easily preparing a command for treating both of the data of the vector graphic and the data of the image simultaneously.

Re claims **5-6, 13-14, 19, 21-23, and 31-32**, Takasaki teaches a shape builder creating shapes comprising at least one of a clear rectangle, three-dimensional rectangle, arc, characters, image, line, oval, polygon, polyline, rectangle, round rectangle, string, filled three-dimensional rectangle, filled arc, filled oval, filled polygon, and filled round rectangle (col. 7, line 41 to col. 8, line 53; fig. 5). Takasaki teaches the interactive CAD system allows the data of the image to be drawn readily with an interface in the same manner as in drawing the vector drawing, by calling a function of the library after the processing of the vector drawing and converting the vector drawing into the data of the image. A command may be a command for the processing function for drawing an image along the vector drawing specified, and it can readily be formed by

combining the functions of the library registered in the high-level language interface library.

Re claims **7, 15, 20, and 28**, Takasaki teaches an application programming interface used by a Java Abstract Windows-compliant toolkit exported by the stored object library (col. 2, lines 27-65).

Re claims **8 and 16**, Byrd teaches a Web server sending rendered graphics as a downloaded HTML script (col. 5, lines 23-34). In other words, Byrd teaches HTML tags are codes enclosed in angle brackets that are used by a Web browser to determine the structure and appearance of an HTML document, such as graphic elements and text formatting.

Re claims **17 and 36**, Bowen teaches a computer-readable storage medium holding code (fig. 1). In figure 1 of Byrd, he discloses a computing environment in which the general context of computer-executable instructions, such as program modules, being executed by a personal computer. Generally, program modules include routines, programs, objects, components, data structures, etc. that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types. Moreover, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention may be practiced with other computer system configurations, including hand-held devices, multiprocessor systems, microprocessor-based or programmable consumer electronics, network PCs, minicomputers, mainframe computers, and the like. His system may also be practiced in distributed computing environments where tasks are performed by remote processing devices that are linked

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through a communications network. In a distributed computing environment, program modules may be located in both local and remote memory storage devices.

Re claims **9, 18, and 27**, the limitation of claims 9, 18, and 27 are identical to claim 1 above. Therefore, claims 9, 18, and 27 are treated with respect to grounds as set forth for claim 1 above.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Yoshida, US patent no. 5,422,729

Sanchez et al., US patent no. 6,118,546

### ***Inquiries***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thu-Thao Havan whose telephone number is (703) 308-7062. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday from 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on (703) 305-4713.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:



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(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Thu-Thao Havan  
Art Unit: 2672  
September 21, 2003

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'MR', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

**MICHAEL RAZAVI**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**  
**TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600**